

Partly cloudy tonight and tomorrow. Colder tomorrow.

The Washington Times

THE GREAT BUYING PUBLIC IS REACHED DAILY THROUGH THE TIMES

NUMBER 3904.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1905.

PRICE ONE CENT.

HOUSE AND SENATE PA TRIBUTE TO FRANCES WILLARD

Statue Is Unveiled Today in Statuary Hall.

SPEECHES IN CONGRESS

School Children Bring Flowers to Lay at Feet of Memorial.

For the first time in history the legislative wheels of the Government will be still this afternoon to pay tribute to a woman's memory. The occasion will be the formal acceptance by Congress from the State of Illinois, of a statue of Frances E. Willard, the first national president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and for over a quarter of a century its leading spirit.

Eulogies will be pronounced in both branches of Congress, beginning in the Senate at 3 o'clock, and in the House of Representatives one hour later.

Long before 2 o'clock the ladies' galleries in each chamber were occupied by distinguished members of the W. C. T. U. The public galleries were crowded, a feature being the attendance of several hundred school children, who had passed through Statuary Hall, to view the heroic figure of Miss Willard and lay flowers at its feet.

Placed Next to Washington.

The statue, which occupies a position next to that of George Washington, is of Carrara marble. It represents Miss Willard standing in an easy, graceful position. The right arm is slightly extended, the hand resting upon a reading desk; the left arm is bent, her side with a manuscript in the hand.

The pedestal is of Vermont marble, and bears the following inscription:

Ah, it is women who have given the costliest hostages to fortune. Out into the battle of life they have sent their best beloved, with fearful odds against them. Oh, by the dangers they have dared, by the hours of patient watching over beds where helpless children lay; by the incense of ten thousand prayers wafted from their gentle lips to heaven, I charge you give them power to protect along life's treacherous highway those whom they have so loved.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Presented by the State of Illinois, February 17, 1905.

Work of Miss Mears.

The sculpture is the work of Miss Helen Farnsworth Mears, of Wisconsin. In the Senate speeches will be delivered by Senators Cullum and Hopkins of Illinois, Beveridge of Indiana, and Doolittle of Iowa; in the House by Representatives Foss, Graft, Rainey, and Beutel of Illinois, and Littlefield of Maine.

School Children See Statue.

The gathering of school children in Statuary Hall at 2 o'clock was one of the impressive circumstances of the day. With awed faces they looked upon the mild countenance of the leader of the temperance movement and heard of the good she had wrought in every quarter of the world.

Members of the W. C. T. U. were there to tell the children, in simple words, the story of Miss Willard's life and thus they were prepared to listen, with a keener and more intelligent interest, to the formal speeches that were to follow.

Memorial Meeting.

A memorial meeting in honor of Miss Willard will be held at Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church this evening. Mrs. Lillian M. Stevens, of Portland, Me., Miss Willard's successor as president of the national W. C. T. U., and Miss Anna Adams Gordon, for nearly a quarter of a century Miss Willard's personal secretary, will be the principal speakers.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

THE WEATHER REPORT.

The depression central Thursday morning north of Lake Superior has moved due east to the St. Lawrence valley, and extended southward into the middle Atlantic States. The eastward movement of the Pacific coast depression is barred by an area of high pressure that extends this morning from the northern Rocky mountain region southward to Texas.

Snow has fallen in the lake region and rain in California, Nevada, and the extreme Southwest generally.

There has been a very decided reaction from the cold of Thursday morning over the eastern third of the country. It is 10 to 30 degrees warmer this morning from the Mississippi valley eastward to the Atlantic coast, and in the Dakotas, and the middle Rocky mountain region it is about 15 degrees colder, although the cold is by no means intense.

Snow will continue tonight and Saturday along the lower lakes, and there will be more or less rain in the east Gulf and south Atlantic States.

Moderate temperatures will continue tonight in Atlantic coast districts, but somewhat colder weather is indicated for the lake region, Ohio valley, and east Gulf States tonight and Saturday. Lower temperature will also prevail in Atlantic coast districts Saturday.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. 29

12 Noon 27

1 p. m. 25

DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.

(Registered Affleck's Standard Thermometer.)

9 a. m. 30

12 noon 28

1 p. m. 26

THE SUN.

Sun sets today 5:37

Sun rises tomorrow 6:50

TIDE TABLE.

High tide today 5:20 p. m.

Low tide tomorrow 12:20 p. m.

High tide tomorrow 6:16 a. m.

CLASH IMMINENT BETWEEN HOUSES ON CANAL BILL

Chambers of Congress at Odds Over Commission.

THE GROUND OF STRIFE

President Probably Will Side With the Representatives.

National politics gives ample proof of the adage that troubles never come singly. With all the various collisions which the House has had with the Senate over legislation, and the more recent clash between the Senate and President over Santo Domingo, there is now in hand still another bit of legislation which will involve all three of these powerful influences.

This is the Kittredge canal bill, which has just been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals. It is based on the Mann bill, which passed the House yesterday, but it differs from it in one essential particular, and this is what promises to cause all the trouble between the President, the Senate, and the House.

Attitude of President.

When the construction of the Panama Canal was put under the direct control of the President, acting through a commission, it was with the expectation that if the interests of the public were not being properly guarded, or if scandal threatened, the President would take whatever steps were necessary to remedy the trouble.

One of the results of Secretary Taft's visit to Panama and his personal investigation of conditions, was to cause the President to endorse a bill which was introduced in the House by Representative Mann and passed by the House yesterday. It provided, among other things, for the abolition of the present Isthmian Canal Commission.

In the Senate powerful interests have been at work to prevent the passage of any legislation that would disturb the commission. Relatives and friends in the Senate of members of the commission have combined to serve notice that no bill can pass that body which will provide for either the abolition or the reduction of the commission.

Senate Bill Reported.

Accordingly the bill reported yesterday from the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals, while following closely the lines of the bill approved by the President and passed by the House, makes no attempt to disturb Rear Admiral Walker, who is a brother-in-law of Senator Allison, or to disturb any of Walker's colleagues.

If the bill passes in this shape it will result in a stern fight in conference, in which whatever was won of order by the President can exert upon legislation will be in favor of the plan deemed essential by Secretary Taft in order to insure the naval stations of the Mediterranean without the delays and scandals which disgraced the French regime.

SELBORNE TO VISIT BRITISH NAVAL PORTS

First Lord of the Admiralty Starts on Tour of the Mediterranean.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Earl of Selborne, first lord of the admiralty, has left London on a tour of inspection of the naval stations of the Mediterranean. Later he will be joined by the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, at Marseilles.

The party on the admiralty yacht includes Viscount Cranborne, Lord Salisbury's elder son and heir, who is in his twelfth year, and Lord and Lady Selborne have also one of their sons with them.

The two little boys are first cousins, as Lady Selborne was Lady Bentinck's elder sister, and they will no doubt be immensely interested in their first trip to Malta and Gibraltar.

ICEBERGS THIRTY FEET HIGH AMAZE CAPE MAY

Floes Aggregating 1,000 Acres Swept Out of Bay by Ebb Tide.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Feb. 17.—Ice in great floes and bergs thirty feet high fill the sea here. Fully 1,000 acres of ice were driven out from the bay by the ebb tide.

It had probably been formed ashore and had increased by the tide. The bergs broke away at high water and came sailing out to sea.

Persons gathered at the shore to witness the spectacle, and not even the oldest inhabitant said he had ever seen such ice floes here.

CAPTAIN DE LA FITTE DISCOVERS SHORTAGE

Capt. Jacques de la Fitte, quartermaster of the transport Logan, has found a shortage of \$2,000 in his accounts, and has asked for a board of survey to make an inspection.

CANAL COMMISSION MEMBERS RECEIVE FEES, DIVIDENDS

Compensation as Officials of Panama Railroad Company.

TOLD HOUSE COMMITTEE

E. A. Drake, Vice President, Testifies of Money Paid Over.

"The members of the Isthmian Canal Commission, serving as directors of the Panama Railroad Company, were averse at first to receiving compensation for their services. But upon application to a power that rules the objections to receiving fees were removed."

E. A. Drake, vice president and secretary of the Panama Railroad Company, made this statement before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce this morning.

He testified that the members of the commission had received their fees for attendance upon meetings of the directorate and the executive committee. He testified further they had been paid the dividends upon the shares of stock standing in their name, which had been bought to entitle them to places on the board.

Sensational Developments.

These were the sensational developments of the hearing now in progress on the subject of the Panama railway. Members of the committee sat up in their chairs as these bland statements fell from the lips of Mr. Drake.

The examination of Mr. Drake was conducted for the most part by Representative Townsend, of the committee, though other members frequently interposed with queries and suggestions.

It developed through the testimony of Mr. Drake that the entire membership of the commission, from Admiral Walker down, were acting as directors and receiving their fees.

The members of the executive committee were paid \$10 for each twice-a-week meeting they attended, and the directors, from whom the committee-men are chosen, \$25 for each twice-a-month meeting.

The possible annual amount of fees to be received by a member of the committee, Mr. Drake testified, is \$1,540.

Tells of Compromise.

Mr. Drake then explained the reluctance of the commissioners to accept these fees in the first instance and told of the compromise with "a power that rules" that resulted in the removal of the conscientious objections.

"How did the commissioners qualify as members of the board?" Mr. Drake was asked.

"Admiral Walker purchased, in the open market, one hundred shares of the capital stock of the company, one share of which he transferred to each of the other members of the commission."

"To whom have the dividends been paid?" Representative Townsend continued.

"To those in whose names the stock stands."

Mr. Drake did not know what disposition had been made of the dividends after they had reached the hands of the members of the commission.

The President's order regulating the organization of the business of the company, which prohibited the members from receiving any compensation other than their salaries.

Received Assurances.

Mr. Drake said Admiral Walker had received the assurance that this had not been designed to apply to the receipt of fees as directors.

Mr. Drake entered upon an extended explanation of the business of the company, in the course of which it appeared that its dividends at times reached 40 per cent.

He offered an analysis of certain of the company's annual reports, in which \$1,198,320 was charged to profit and loss. Through the maze of finance where the explanation led the members of the committee did not seem able to follow Mr. Drake with entire satisfaction to themselves.

The only other witness examined was Vernon H. Brown, a director and member of the executive committee of the company.

Under the prompting of Chairman Hepburn, Mr. Brown evinced a rather humorous ignorance of the manner in which the business of the company was conducted. He placed the salary of the vice president and secretary, Mr. Drake, at \$6,000. Mr. Drake had to explain it was \$5,500.

Prompted Mr. Brown.

Mr. Drake, in fact, had to prompt Mr. Brown in answering most of the questions propounded. Finally the witness became a bit annoyed.

"How much does your company pay in salaries at its New York offices?" Mr. Hepburn asked.

"I don't know exactly," said the witness.

"Well, can't you approximate?" "I prefer not to guess," was the response, and from this position Mr. Brown refused to budge.

Hearings before the committee will be continued in the morning.

H. B. McDONALD WILL SUCCEED MR. ROSE

To fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Chief Clerk of the Senate Henry M. Rose, on March 4, H. Bowyer McDonald, minute and journal clerk, will be promoted. Mr. Rose resigns to return to Michigan, where he becomes collector of internal revenue.

Henry H. Gilpy, now principal legislative clerk, will take Mr. McDonald's place as minute clerk, and it is probable that George L. Lusk, of Michigan, a former member of the Legislature, will succeed Mr. Gilpy.

SERGIOUS ASSASSINATED IN STREETS OF MOSCOW



GRAND DUKE SERGIUS.
Uncle of the Czar, Victim of Assassination, Killed by Bomb Explosion Near the Kremlin, Moscow.

Senate Block Tenants Decline to Move Out

Complications May Follow as Superintendent Woods Believes They Cannot Be Disturbed Without Process of Law.

There is likely to be a little complication in the plans of Chairman Weller, of the public comfort committee, in regard to the quartering of troops in the various buildings in Senate square.

While most of the houses have already been vacated, several are still occupied, and in a few instances the occupants say they will not move out until after March 4.

An interesting case is that of J. J. Murray and Mrs. Annie Hilderbrand, of 39 C street northeast. Mr. Murray is the tenant, and Mrs. Hilderbrand is a subtenant. The latter is a widow and keeps several boarders, who work at the Capitol and the Government Printing Office. Most of them will be leaving after March 5, and then she says she will get out. At the present time, she claims, it will work a great hardship upon her to lose all of her boarders, and there are many who take the position that she is right, and that she should not be made move until after March 5.

Mrs. Hilderbrand claims that she was promised by Superintendent Woods that she would not be molested, and accordingly she has made her plans to stay right where she is until after Congress adjourns.

Superintendent Woods said today that he had given no permission to stay in the buildings for any certain time.

Mr. Weller takes the position that all persons now occupying the buildings in Senate square are transgressors upon Government property, and can be evicted by the District marshal as such.

It is understood that Superintendent Woods believes that persons who are disturbed in their possession without due process of law. It would be impossible to bring suit against occupants and oust them in time to turn the buildings over to the troops.

Therefore, an interesting question arises as to whether Chairman Weller will be able to carry out his plans and quarter all of the troops in Senate square. If the various occupants take the same position as Mr. Murray and Mrs. Hilderbrand, hundreds of troops will be deprived of quarters.

Wants the Return of Lena's Perfidious Men

Uncle Sam Also Desires Russia to Explain the Conduct of the Officers Who Broke Their Paroles.

The Government of the United States has called upon the Russian government for an explanation of a serious breach of international good faith on the part of officers of the Russian cruiser Lena, which sought refuge in the harbor of San Francisco last September. It has asked for the return of officers who broke their parole.

The Lena was dismantled and sent to the Mare Island Navy Yard while her officers were paroled for the period of the war and her crew placed under the surveillance of Government officials. Through naval officers at Mare Island the authorities here have learned that three officers of the Lena, an engineer and two midshipmen, broke their parole and an investigation by the State Department has disclosed that they returned to Russia and offered their services to the government.

The Navy Department has now ordered that extra precautions be taken to guard prisoners on the Lena, and that the strictest rules with regard to leave be enforced. A hundred or more men are under guard.

The Navy Department this morning made public the names of the missing officers. They are Midshipmen Peter Micalloff and Andrekyra Dingana and Engineer Sergeykapozin.

GILLET STILL HOPEFUL
ON BUILDING BILL

Chairman Gillet, of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, denied this afternoon the truth of reports published this morning to the effect that the chances of the House passing the omnibus public building bill are poorer now than they were last week.

"There is always opposition to a building bill," said Mr. Gillet, "and it is always the case that the Speaker is opposed to such a measure. Nevertheless, we are going to make a fight on it."

"The chances for the bill are as good now as they ever have been. The report to the contrary is more vaporizing."

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return, \$1.25

Pennsylvania Railroad. Saturday and Sunday, tickets good on all trains except Congressional Limited, and good for return until Sunday night.—Adv.

Former Governor General of the City Blown to Pieces by a Bomb While Out in His Carriage.

SEVERAL STUDENTS PUT UNDER ARREST BY POLICE

Victim an Uncle of the Czar---Was on His Way From Historic Museum to the Kremlin.

MOSCOW, Feb. 17.—The Grand Duke Sergius was assassinated at 3 o'clock this afternoon by a bomb, which was thrown under his carriage.

The Grand Duke, together with his horses and carriage, was blown to pieces.

The Grand Duke was driving from the historical museum in the direction of Kremlin Palace, and was close to the law courts when the bomb was exploded.

Several students have been arrested.

ABHORRED BY STUDENTS OF MOSCOW.

Grand Duke Sergius, universally hated by the subject classes for his cruelty, had made himself especially abhorred by the students of Moscow.

An example of his way of doing things in Moscow was seen in one of the student disturbances in that city. The students, who objected to the laws laid down by the governor of the university, had gathered at various places in the streets of Moscow and publicly burned the proclamations issued by the university head.

LASHED, SABERED, AND IMPRISONED.

Sergius, learning of the assemblages sent out Cossacks against the young men, lashed them, sabered them, and then arrested their ringleaders, throwing them into the dark dungeons of the Kremlin Palace.

Fearing that further trouble would occur the Grand Duke assembled troops at various sections in the city, armed with ball cartridges and with orders to shoot should any untoward happening occur.

HAD ANTICIPATED CARNAGE.

That he fully expected carnage was shown by the fact that field hospitals were secretly arranged for places nearby the point at which the troops were stationed. Luckily the students quieted down and no massacre occurred.

This was at the beginning of Sergius' rule over Moscow, and was a perfect index of the character of that rule.

KILLED NEAR THE KREMLIN.

Sergius was killed by a bomb at the gates of the Kremlin, the immense citadel which commands the city and which has so often proved a place of refuge for Russian royalty in times of peril.

Sergius was instantly killed. His body was badly mutilated.

The murder threw the city into a state of great excitement and troops were ordered under arms to suppress possible disorder.

Today, Sergius left the Kremlin in a carriage, and drove to the museum of history. It was making for 3 o'clock when the grand duke started on his return.

As Sergius' carriage passed the law courts, a cab which had been standing there for some time, and which contained two men, drove up behind the grand duke's carriage. For a time the cab followed remaining a short distance behind.

When near the Nicholas gate of the Kremlin, the driver, at a signal whipped up his horses. In a few seconds the cab and the carriage of the grand duke were at close quarters.

Then one of the men in the cab drew back his arm and hurled a bomb directly under Sergius' carriage, blowing the vehicle and horses to pieces and killing and horribly mutilating the grand duke.

The bomb was thrown at such close quarters that not only was Sergius killed, but his assassins were wounded, one seriously.

The identity of the assassins is not yet known. The police, however, received this for surgical attendance, and refuse all information.

The wildest stories are current regarding the affair, and the excitement is intense.

Sergius Ruled Moscow With Hand of a Tyrant

The Grand Duke Sergius, who was an uncle of Czar Nicholas, had won for himself the most heartfelt hatred of any man in the clique of hated men at the Czar's court.

His opposition to all movements for reform, his manifest detestation of the student body, and his fiery temper had aroused against him the most intense antipathy by all classes. This feeling was manifest in court circles as well as among the revolutionary clans.

Guarded Against Violence.

For a long time the grand duke had been guarding himself against violence. After "Bloody Sunday," the day on which the workmen were shot down in the streets of St. Petersburg, the grand duke's apprehensions for his own safety became more acute, and he took himself to Moscow, where he sought refuge in one of the palaces situated in the Kremlin, the high citadel of Moscow.

Here, surrounded by walls and gates that could stand almost any onslaught, the grand duke had felt, temporarily at least, safe from the assassin's knife or bomb. That his fears were not groundless is shown by the fact that on several occasions news has leaked out from revolutionary quarters that Sergius had been condemned to die.

Sergius' severity and cruelty were most noted during his occupancy of the post of governor general of Moscow. Here time and again he dispersed gatherings of young men in the streets by sending sotnias of Cossacks out against them.

These emissaries of the grand duke rode into the ranks of the young men, rode them down, sabered them, and lashed them over the head and shoulders with knouts. His cruelty became so pronounced that the authorities in the capital were forced to take cognizance of it and Sergius was forced to resign as governor general.

Power Over Czar.

Grand Duke Sergius' power with the Czar was of the strongest kind. He is said to have influenced the mind of Nicholas to countenance the affairs which led up to the war with Japan and to have kept the mind of the Czar inflamed against many of the officers in the army who were distasteful to Sergius himself.

The policy of repression by Sergius proved more than it would have to any other city in Russia.

Moscow is different from the other cities of the empire. The inhabitants are mostly pure Russian, and as a result enjoy a more complete form of self-government than the other cities. This arises not only from the fact that